JAMAICA

Trial of George William Gordon.

Mestimony Before the Court-Martial.

Trial of George William Gordon, on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865, before a Drum-Head Court-Martial, composed of Second Lieutenaut and Commander Brand of the Royal Navy, President; Second Lieut, Errington of the Royal Navy, and Ensign Kelly of the 4th West India Regiment. The President read the charges to the prisoner, which are as follows:

High treason and sedition.
 Having conspired with certain parties in the interection at Morant Bay, on the 11th October, 1865.

To both of which the prisoner pleaded not guilty. John Anderson (a Rebei) sworn -states: The Rebels told me if I did not join them they would shoot me; I saw Mr. Gordon at Stony Gut; I was forced to travel away to Leith Hall Barracks, where Mr. Espent is: Old Bogle got up McLaren to go up to the mountains

The Provest-Marshal tendered to the Court the dying confession of a rebel, Thomas Williams, and stated: "That is my handwriting; I wrote it in the presence of Lieut. Jones of the Royal Artillery; I was sent for and told that the depenent was dying and wished to speak to me; I took other officers with me."

The deposition was then read as follows: The deposition was then read as ronows:

Mr. Gordon said all the outside land you will get for nothing; be had ton meetings; he had tickets signed it. W. G.; he said white men keep all the money, and black people work for nothing; Mr. Gordon's people made the disturbance, and Mr. Gordon teach them; all

The Prisoner.-That is given on hearsay, and I deny

The Provost-Marshal, cross-examined by the Presi dent of the Court.—The dying man said all were Mr. Gordon's friends at Stony Gut, and Gordon teach them. The Provost Marshal also tendered to the Court a

document, signed William Robertson Peart and James Tyfe Humber, sworn to before Justice of the Peace Gibb, of the same parish. The document was read and the following are extracts:

and the following are extracts:

"William Robertson Peart and James Fyfe Humber were present at a needing at Vere wind to discuss the merits of Dr. Underhill's letter.

and Mr. Gordon an the oppression of the black man. Any people set Spor week. What do you get? [A voice, 2] 6.] Look at your clethes. You are half indeed and starred. They represent to the Queen that you are therees. The Queen's advice is all traah; it is not her advice. Mr. Price and a few others are worthy people. You work on Sundays. Why are you putting fire to your own souls? Sabbath-breaking is bringing down a curse upon you. I hear your overseer has said that if you attend this meeting he will tear down your houses. He can't do it. Do as they do in Hayti."

The Prisoner-I said the laborers in England go that. As to Hayti, I never thought of it, and my Heavenly Father knows it.

The Provost-Marshal also tendered to the Court another letter, seized by him in the house of the Robe Chisholm (one of the ring-leaders,) which he swore to as being in the handwriting of George W. Gordon. The letter was read as follows:

"Data Chisholm: I have much to say to you. Please sond, and tell McIatosh, Clarke and Bogle to Inquire for letters, they are all starving in Vere; pray to God for help and deliverance."

The Provost-Marshal tendered to the Court a depo-

sition of Charles Chevannes, sworn to before Mr. Bickwell, police magistrate. The deposition was read and

Shortly after the trial of Gordon agt, the Baron,
Mr. Chevannes expressed his regret to Mr. Gordon; he
said; "Never mind, if I don't get revenge my people

The Provost-Marshal tendered to the Court a deposi tion, sworn to by George Thomas (a Rebel), not able to attend the Court, being sick in hospital taken before Mr. Marshalleck, J. P., as follows:

Mr. Marshalleck, J. P., as follows:

"I. George Thomas, residing at York, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, do solemnly awear that these three weeks they begin on it; Paul Bogie and Moscs Bogle they sent to cail me and several others; when I went they swore me and told me that on the appointed day I would see what was done; the day appointed was Wednesday, the 11th Oct., 1865; they told me that I was entitled to four shillings a-day and we never get it; Mr. Gordon never came at the meeting, Mr. Paul Bogie got Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and we never get it; they follow the state of the second of the second

for the fire; I have heard Mr. Gordon advise the people not to pay for the lands, and they must seek for the white people first.

Mondar, the 9th Oct., 1865.—I saw four policemen come to Bogie Yard; they were Fuller, Lake, a Maroon and McKay, and two constables; whom they pressed; I know one of the constables; he is named Lexica Davia, and one named Betty; I have seen James. Dacres at one of the meetings; I have seen James. Dacres at one of the meetings; I have seen William Bogie and the other brother, who work Mr. Marshalleck slogwood dray, at the meetings; McLaren of Church Corner, and a man named Grant of Hanton Land, used to write at the meetings, and I have seen a small man from town; I hear he is a family of George Clark at Paul Bogie's house—and he all time write there. George Clark at Paul Bogie's house—and he all time write there. George Clark faul his father-in-law (Paul Bogie) got est, that

Clark has nothing to do with this row. I storer a

"Sworn to before me, this 18th day Oct., 1865.
"Dan't Manuallers, J. P.,
"Parish St. Thos., ye East."

The Prisoner—That is quite untrue.

The Provost-Marshal handed to the Court lacards, found in George W. Gordon's portmanteau in Kingston. The following is a copy of it:

"Public Meering.—A public meeting will be held at —, on — the day —, for the purpose of ——.
Chair to be taken at — o'clock, by ——."

The Provest Marshal handed to the Court a placard upposed to be printed at The Watchman office, headed 'State of the Island:"

STATE OF THE ISLAND-PUBLIC MEETING-ST. ANN

BAY—ST. THOMAS THE EAST.

A requisition, manimously signed, for a public meeting, to consider "the state of the condition of the people," having been presented to the Custos, His itinor has appointed Saturday, the 29th linst, for a public meeting, at the Court-House, Morant Bay. We rest there will be a great meeting, and that the people will not on that day allow themselves to be interfered with by any of those who have already writen to their disparagement and made statements without proper foundation, which has so misled Her Majesty's Government as to cause the very indiscrect dispatch which the Right Honorable Mr. Cardwed, Secretary of Saise, was induced to sond to Mr. Eyre in reply to the St. Ann's memorial. This document ought to be well handled in a loyal spirit. We know that our beloved Queen is too noble-henried to say anything unkind, even to her most humble subjects, and we believe that Mr. Cardwell and Her Majesty's other Ministers are centlement to hosorable and honest in their intentions willfully to wound the feelings of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects, but we fear they have been deceived and misted, and the consequence is a serious grievance to our people; but we advise them to be prudent, refirm in their remonstrances, and we belve no doubt that truth will ultimately prevail. People of St. Ann's; naked people of St. Ann's; naked people of St. Ann's; naked people of St. Ann's, taked other employment, we call on you to come forth. Even if you be naked, come forth and other employment, we call on you to come forth. Even if you be naked, come forth and protest against the unjust representations made against you by Mr. Gov. Eyro and his band of custodes. You don't require custodes to tell your wors, but you want men five of Government Influence, you want honest men; you want men with a sense of right and wrong and who can appreciate you. Call on your ministers to reveal your true condition; and then call on Heaven to witness and have mercy.

People of St. Themssituthe East! You have been and the serv

Elizabeth Jane Gough sworn, states-I am Pos Mistress-There was a correspondence between Mr. Gordon and certain parties, George McIntosh, William Grant (the sadler), William Chisbolw, Isaac Mc-Laren; I have seen letters for Paul Bogle, but very seldom; I saw two baskets of papers come through the Post-Office; I can awear to the hand-writing of Mr Gordon

(Printed placard handed to Mrs. Gough to identify.) Witness continued-This was one of the two papers addressed to Paul Bogle and Chisholm; it had a wrapper the handwriting of Mr. Gordon: I can and do swear to the handwriting; I never saw one posted to a tree n front of McIntosh's house.

(Letter of Gordon to Chisbolm handed to witness for

Witness-It is Mr. Gordon's handwriting, and signed by him Q. By the President-Was it not customary for him

always to attend vestry meetings ? Yes, he is always on the Bay the day before the vestry. Q. By the President-Was it not an exceptional in-

don't know.

Examined by the prisoner through the President of the Court-Q. Are you not aware that I have been for some time corresponding with Boglet A. I can't tell; some time before my husband's illness Mr. Gordon had written my husband to pay Bogle for shipping wax and sugar; I only remember that letter.

Q. When was my last letter through the Post-Office Bogle? A. I can't remember.

Q. Was it more than two or three mouths sgo ! A t may be more or less; I can't remember the exact

Q. Are you not aware that Chisholm has been an old ervant of mine, and that I have been corresponding with him more or less ! A. I am not aware he was servant of Mr. Gordon.

Q. Was he a friend of mine? A. I don't recollect hi writing Chisholm, but when he comes in late on the Bay, I have heard him talk about getting grass from

Q. Did not a title come through the book post lately for McIntosh ! A. There was a paper with a penny stamp on it for McIntosh, which came through the

post Intely. Q. What induced you to take that placard from the wrapper? A. It is always a habit of the Post-Office here to take off the wrapper of the newspapers, read

Q. Was the seal broken off the wrapper ! A. I jus squeezed the book-post parcel and took one out,

Q. Have you happened to hear that I have been labor-ing lately under indisposition? A. I have never heard

James McLaren, rebel prisoper under sentene death, sworn, states: I know Mr. Gordon as a memb of the House of Assemby for this parish, and vestry

Q. By ithe President of the Court-Do you know Mr. Gordon has something to do with the rebellion A. I know I am going to be hanged this night; I don't

know if he has anything to do with it. Q. By the President of the Court-Did you grar hea of Mr. Gordon being concerned with Paul Beglet A. Paul Bogle is a freeholder, and always gives votes for

him; Mr. Warren is Paul Bogle's ministe

and signed by W. Gordon. The letter was read, and

"I thank you for yours of the 12th, but the door for fonday letters is closed. I lament deeply the death of Monday letters is closed. I lament deeply the death of the deeply the death of the arbitrary power of the Baron—people can't hope for justice. This is the true same of the discontent."

The prisoner-I admit that to be my writing, but PATHOLOGICAL there is no intent there.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner asked the permission of the Court to

call a witness, which being granted, Theodore Testard was called and sworn.

Examined by the prisoner, through the President: Q. Did you not recently call upon me in Kingston, and found me in ill state of health, about two weeks agot A. I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa, and I don't know if he was sick; I went to Mr. Mesquitto's, and finding he was not there, and hearing he was at Mr. Gordon's, I went there, and I saw Mr. Gordon on the sofa; I saw him dressed; Mr. Mesquitte and myself

left together. The prisoner-May I be allowed to examine Dr. Major as to the state of my health, which prevented my

ttending the ventry ! The President-Dr. Major is not in court, nor is he on the Bay.

The prisoner then made the following statement:

"Your Honors: I have to state that I am not take up, but when I heard there were suspicious rumors about me, and feeling I was innocent, I gave myself up. I went to the General's house in company with Dr. Fiddes, and told His Excellency that if I was required for anything concerning the disturbance here. I was at command. He told me he had no authority over me at all, and when about taking leave of him, His Exown or both Hall Barrach, where Mr. Expends to the mountains of holds from and to come to Morand Bay; Laws and the sum of Morand Bay; Laws and the sum of Morand Bay; Laws and the sum of t

And as to the sector, I told him thate he ought to love me as his own son, and that I had no asimonity against him.

The President—That closes your defense.

The Prisoner—I beg. Mr. President, you will note that the evidence of Gordon is not correct, being hearsay, and Anderson seems to be a volunteer witness; it is not correct, I solomaly declare; I have only been at Stony Gut Chapel once; I am sorry to keep you so late: I wish to clear my character if I die or live; and then it was a Sabbath meeting, where we could have nothing but religious conversation; if I said anything, they must have misnedersteed me; the statement of the man at York seems to be a general statement; I don't know him, and I dony what he attributes to me; in the deposition (flumber and Peart), the words stributed to me, especially in reference to Hayti, are incorrect; I solemaly declare I never thought of Hayti when I was at the meeting at Vere, and those words, supposing they were correct, were speken in another parish, having nothing to do with this; and I emphatically declare I never made disrespectful reference to the Governor, nor did I say he was a bad man on that occasion; I was in a most chastened spirit that day, I emphatically deny the statement of Mrs. Chevannes; rovengs is a feeling not in my breast; with reference to the parities, Paul Bogle said Chisbolm (writing them letters), I have been in correspondence with them for some time on general and political matters, and I kave no letter from them which I would not wish the Court to take further information that no charge is made against me for being concerned in any Rebellion. I had expected if any crime or misdomeanor were charged against me, I would have been in correspondence from them for parity in the court to take further information that no charge is made against me for being concerned in any Rebellion. I had expected if any crime or misdomeanor were charged against me, I would have been the correspondence from them for the word to see this correspondence were charged a

The Court was then ordered to be cleared. After sitting in deliberation for nearly half an hou

the Court was reopened. On the reopening of the Court the President pr nounced: "This Court is dissolved." The prisoner was led back in the custody of the Provost-Marshal to

Appointments by the Governor, and with the Advice and Consent of the Se

TO BE NOTABLES PUBLIC.

ALBANY-Clarence W. Olcott, George C. De idson, Emerson M. Keyes of Albany. ALLEGANY—Charles M. Colwell of Friendship. BROOME—Samuel W. Rogers, Ambrose G. Egg

BROOME—Samuer W. A. Brighamion.
CATUGA—Allen Mosher of Aurora.
CATUGA—Allen Mosher of Aurora.
CHAUTALQUA—David Barrell of Fredonia, George
W. Tew of Silver Creek.
COLUMBIA—Abraham S. Peet of Hudson, William C.
Oakley of Fishkill, Joseph Hasbronek of Hudson, John
S. Crounse of Red Hock, Andrew J. Ketchum of
S. Crounse of Red Hock, Andrew J. Walsh of Buffalo.

J. Milton Kendall, David D. Walsh of Buffale

EHE—J. Milton Kendall, David D. Waish of Bulinio.

ESSEX—De Witt Stafford of Klizbethtown.

Franklin—Daniel F. Soper of Malone.

KINGS—F. William Walker, J. Sidell Isaacs, John Vanderbilt, William E. Robinson of Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON—Wm. H. Shepard of Geneseo.

MONROW—Theobold N. Tone, Frederick A. Hatch,
Geo. C. Maurer of Rochester, John H. Kingabury, J.

D. Decker of Brockport.

ONLIND—Loring L. Lewis of Rome.

ONLIND—Thes. A. Wealdey, Willis P. Fiske of Cananddigua.

anandaigus.
PUTNAM—George Ludington of Carmel.
SARATOGA—Hiram Beiding of Charlton.
STRUBER—Ellsworth D. Mills of Corning, Harmon M.

SARATOGA—Hiram Beiding of Chariton.
SPIEDBN-Ellaworth D. Mills of Corning, Harmon M.
Brush of Bath.
SULLIVAN—Thomas Moran of Neversink, George E.
Bennett of Monticello.
Tioga—J. S. Catlin of Owego, Hugh F. Herrick of

Waverley.

WASHINGTON—Lyman H. Northrup of Sandy Hill.

WAYNE—Heary P. Knowles of Palmyra.

WESTCHESTER—James H. Moran of White Plains.

NEW-YORK—Issac Hoff, John Z. Westervelt.

Jyrus L. Topliff, Gerrit S. Stanton, John H. Scholl, ...

V. Schuckers, William Sutpleen, John J. Rice, Mos.

R. Robinson, Issac H. Hall, Andrew J. Hennion, J. felville Gibbs, George Wm. Blunt, James E. Brei M. Robinson, Isaac H. Hall, Andrew J. Hennion, Jr. Mickellis Gibbs, George Wm. Blunt, James E. Brett, Augustus C. Brown, F. C. Bowman, Abram L. Smith, Wm. Waiter Phelps, Thoodore A. Myers, Jos. C. Levisett E. Johnson, Efingham T. Hystt, Wm. P. Hansrd, Richard C. Elliott, Charles C. Bigelow, Thatcher I. Adams, Andrew Anderson, Jr., Abram rown, Fr. John Bouton, James Campbell, smes I. Campbell, Albert Day, Lewis odge, Joel B. Erhardt, James Farrelly, James L. akam, Jr., Andrew B. Hine, P. H. Hamitton Luther Jones, Frederick C. Junker, George P. Johnson, 18th S. Lockwood, Charles T. Morson, Otto Monte, St. L. Ogden, Wm. P. 1997.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

The "Propositions" of the Famous Dr.

James Johnson.

Epidemic Cholera and Cholera Morbus

THE DIFFERENCE

TREATMENT.

COLLAPSE QUININE IN

While There's Life There's Hope

REACTION.

Children Much Less Liable to Cholera than Adults.

[Third Article.]

PATHOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS.

In 1831, Dr. James Johnson, whose clear sighted deductions have thrown so much informing light on the nature of Epidemic Cholera, and who wa at that time editor of The Medico-Chirurgical Review and Physician Extraordinary to the King of England submitted to the Westminster Medical Society a series of propositions, embodying his views of the pathology of the disease-views that have never since been co travened, and to the convincing completeness of which no later observations have materially added. We ex tract the essence of those propositions:

tract the essence of those propositions:

"I. That in epidemic cholera, as in most other epidemics, a potson or selective principle, whether emanating from the carth, from animal or vegetable matter on the earth, or engendered in the air, strikes a predisposed individual, and, after an uncertain period of unbation, produces a train of phenomena, forming the subject of subsequent propositions. In sporadic cholera (that is, common cholera morbus), the general or diffusive cause is absent; but when the common exciting causes are strong, and the subject highly predisposed, sovere or fatal cases will occur (even in that less formidable maledy), where the symptoms cannot be distinguished from those of the malignant epidemic cholera."

[That "Asiatic" Cholera arises from "atmospheric" [That "Asiatio" Cholera arises from "atmosphe

distemperature," and is diffused through, and conveyed by, the air, is evident from the fact that its appearance in any place is usually preceded by cases of cholers morbus, and the general prevalence of disordered di gestion; and when the disease does appear as an ep demic, scarcely a single individual in the same locality escapes having some disorder of the stomach and bowels. Almost every one complains of diarrhea Moreover, this atmospheric distemperature is often powerful as to affect animals. In January, 1827, in Calcutta, cattle, and even elephants, experienced th epidemic influence to such a degree that they died in great numbers. Everywhere in India, cattle and dogs have died of Cholera, goats and camels in Persia, mon keys in Birmah, chickens and turkeys in Mos in Prussia multitudes of fish. Within a week after the outbreak of the postilence at Constantinople in July last, the birds of all kinds, from the sparrow and swal low to the sea-gull and kite, absolutely disappeared from the capital, and by their return, early in Septem ber, announced with resulmating certainty the restore salubrity of the atmosphere. It was also said that the gilding on the calques in the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus was tarnished, especially in those localities

where the Cholera had raged most severely.] "II. This poison manifests its effects, according to the evidence of our senses, first, on the next one system as evinced by the prostration of strength, by the arrest the secretions—dependent on nervous energy—and fact, by a depression of the whole of the sensoring functions, as well as those of organic life."

[Symptoms cariously resembling those of Cholera an frequently observed to attend that sudden prostration of nervous energy, that shocking annihilation of tone, which follows upon a protracted debauch, especially that very day? A. It was; the alaughter commensord in the evening. He was not in the Court-House.

Q. By the President—Have you seen or heard of any meetings in Morant Bay? A. I have never heard of any.

Q. By the President—Were they kept secret? A. I don't know. the nails and lips and around the eyes, exeruciating cramps creeping from the extremitics to the trunk, dis ortion of the fingers, tingling and thrills in the muscles of the feet and hands, a sousation as if the balls of th fingers were applied to cold metal buttons, agitating anxiety about the region of the heart, tones and ges tures of imploring helplossness, suddenly altered coun tenance, an expression of wandering apprehension, and even the hoarsely whispering voice. In like manner the influence of extreme or prolonged fear upon the ner vous system, often manifests itself in phenomena strik-ingly resembling what are called the premonitory symp-

"III. The secondary effects of the Choisean are shown in the vascular system. The heart ac feebly, the circulation recedes from the surface, and thood accumulates in the vessels of the internal organ decarbonization and calorification cease, or are great diminished; the temperature of the body fails to that surrounding innamate substances; paleness is chang to blueness; and the influence of the ganglionic syst to blueness; and the influence of the ganglionic syst to blueness. "III. The secondary effects of the choleraic por shown in the vascular system. The heart

(The reader has but to revert to what has alread been noted in relation to the post-mortem appearance and the changes in the distribution, quality and colo of the blood, to appreciate the clearness of this propos tion, and the accuracy of its statement. The reof circulation from the surface, and the utter loss there of all that elasticity which depends upon nervous vita ity, or tone, are evinced by the peculiar " pudginess" or dough-like quality of the skin, when it is pinched up be

tween the thumb and finger.] "IV. It is at this period that nature appears to may colont, but too often unsuccessful, efforts to rest the broken balance of the circulation, and to restablt the secretions, by sickness and purging; the ejectfulds being crudations, rather than secretions."

(It is in this view of their intention and tender that the romiting and purging are to be regarded

natural rallying exertions.)

"V. We are not, in our present siate of knowledgertain whether the spasms are merely the effect the poison on the nervous system, or an effort of natu to resist it; but they, like the vomiting and purgin tend ultimately (if not seconded) to exhaust the power of life."

(The writer was led, by his observations in India. the conclusion that the spasms do constitute such an "effort to resist" the paralyzing influence of the chol the continuity of the ed nervous current.]

structed nervous current.

"VI If nature (by which I mean the constitution) whether with or without aid, be able to resist the first or depressive shock of the poison, and institute a reaction in the system, that reaction, in a great majority of cases, becomes a fever, exhibiting a new train o phenomena, and demanding a different mode of treat meat. If this view be correct, it would lead to the infer more that the cholerately unproma constitute the first of coid state of a cholerate fever."

ceases to be cholera and becomes continue

CONCLUSIONS

witnessed in concentrated minsmal fevers, both within and without the tropica."

"VIII. All the changes which present themselves in the dead body are effects, not cause of the disease; with the exception of the congestion of black bood in the internal organs, which is almost the only phenomenon observable when Cholera terminates fatally in a few hours. The traces of inflammation in various organs after death indicate the causes or effects of the reactive fever, rather than of the Cholera which precedes that fever.

[This is

[This is not so well put. Why the exception ! The course of the disease being in three stages—the pre-nonitory, the cold, and the febrile—the second stage only being true Cholera, and the polson manifesting its effects first on the nervous system, it is clear that the congestion of black blood is the mechanical effect of paralysis of the nervous extremities primarily, and secondarily and consequently of collapse of the super-ficial vessels, whereby the whole volume of the blood is suddenly repelled from the surfaces to the centers, from the finer filaments to the larger branches, and so on to the great trunks, which are found loaded with thick black blood after death. This is the whole process and sequence of engorgement and congestion, and there the Cholera proper, and the traces of vascular excitement and inflammation as the effect of reaction, and the cause of the consecutive fever.]

"IX. As we have no means of expelling or neutraliz-ing the poison, we can only endeavor to counteract its efects, and to assist nature in her remedial movements." orification, oxygenation." This is the signal that na- the Bay of Bengal in 1862. ture makes in the cramps, and the key-word is Revul- But first, in this connection it seems but fair that we error was the same, in principle, as that into which the where observed, and which may serve to explain the Biseders fell; for the galvanizers insisted upon adding honor in which certain remedies have been held in certain formation only to fall into contempt at the been added if it had been, while the biseders in other times and places. The causes that produce spared, and which could not have been removed.]

DIFFERENCE.

Choiera and Malignant Choiera, Sporadic Choiera and Epidemic Choiera, Choiera and Choiera and Choiera and Choiera Morbus—these are terms commonly employed to mark the distinction between the two diseases. For our own part, we re-British Cholera 'and Asiatic Cholera, Common stomach and bowels, dejections at first thin and watery, afterwards billions, great sickness and distress at the extreme prostration.

ham described an epidemio Cholera Morbus that prevailed in England in 1669. In his opinion the isease did not differ from the Common Cholera, except that, that year, it prevailed epidemically. The Bomba Modical Board have declared that Sydenham's description applies exactly to the Cholers of India.

A Report of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris says, "The Cholera of India is, as to its symptoms, the Cholera of the ancients; and except in intensity and danger, differs but little from ordinary Cholera." The most accomplished physicians of England have in-dersed this opinion.

The physicians of Montreal regarded the epidemic of 1832 as differing in no respect from the endemic Cholera of the United States and the Canadas, "save that now it is epidemic; the same organs are affected, and the same symptoms exhibited."

The common Cholera Morbus of the United States i nost writers declare that it often is so, and that it fre. later observers, in the following words: "The impres uently destroys life in a few hours. The descriptions f this disease, found in old medical works, always included the vomiting, purging, cramps, aweats, and fatal event; and when bleeding can be nost of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera. Sydenham syncope, the disease is curable without it." In other escribes the first discharges as thin and watery; and words, it is folly to bleed with the object of "restoring Frank says, "At first the egesta are like water-then as if ficeh had been recently immersed in them; some-times they are white;" and adds, "in the worst cases

erve that it is of Cholera Morbus that he is writing. No symptoms have been described as characteristi of Epidemic Cholera that do not sometimes presentation selves in Common Cholera. Much stress has been laiby certain observers on the difference in the discharges On this point The Medico-Chirurgical Review remarks, fluids, appear, the disease is English. Yet the India Boards, and indeed all careful observers, have ac knowledged that the discharged fluids form no criterion of the disease. The Bengal Board, for example, tells us that 'the fluid ejected from the stomach was watery mostly tasteless, transparent, or of a whey or ash cold Sometimes it was sour, green, dark, like infusion of tea starchy, mixed with mucus, and viscid. In very rare cases pure bile was thrown up.' In respect to the alvine evacuations, 'they were generally watery, color less, white, or muddy—sometimes red and bloody—some times greenish and pulpy, like half digested vegetables. Is it not preposterous, after this, to make the distinct the Asiatic and the English disease t

Dr. Jarvis, a very intelligent physician of Northfield Mass., communicated to Dr. Brigham of Hartford, keen-scented explorers. Conn., a description of "a very singular and malignant isease" that prevailed at Warwick, a hilly town in Franklin County, Mass., in 1831. The disease made its "cold blue," or stage of Collapse, which alone is true appearance in July, and in five weeks 32 individuals Cholera; and finally, the stage of Consecutive Fever, were attacked, of whom 16 died. The malady manifested itself, in the first instance, by distress at the from a common continued fever. The first and last stomach, extending to the bowels; then by nausea, and stages may both be absent—that is, a man may be sudstomach, extending to the bowers; then by hauson, and stages struck down with collapse, and as suddenly be comiting, and frequent calls to stool; the discharges denly struck down with collapse, and as suddenly be were white and water. If the disease was arrested restored to perfect heafth, without passing through the were white and watery. If the disease was arreste here, the dejection became bilious; but if not arrested, the vomiting increased; nothing could be retained on the stomach but opium; the discharges from the bowe were constant, and of a thin flaid, resembling rice es of the abdo vater; there were cramps of the muscl ecame cold, sbrunken, and of a leaden hue; the pul weak, and often imperceptible; the mind not weakened r disturbed, the patients manifesting but little anxiety These are but a few from the convincing array facts that might be marshaled to prove that the Ep

temic Cholera of Asia differs from the Common Choler Morbus of the United States in intensity and fatal only, and that when the latter, by reason of its viole and favorable local circumstances, assumes an en character, there may remain but the difference of a let etwen the two dis

TREATMENT.

Sait, mustard, vinegar and oil, popper, red and bi everything the casters afford, except tomato cateup and ockey-club sauce—as if Cholera were chicken saled: everything the decanters, and nothing that the pitcher, supplies; rhuberb, senna and Castor-oil; scam-mony, colocynth, jaiap and aloes; ipeosouanha, tartarconditate of a cholerate fever."

conditate of a cholerate fever."

symptoms are confined to the cold stage, and that from allopathic monstrosity; optum in all its forms, and by ally set up, the every imaginable mode of administration; eth phor, musk, easter, aromatic and stin ial oils of peppermint, clove and of us and cicuta, prussic sold, subtracts of hyoseyse "VIL If reaction, with restoration of circulation, "VIL If reaction, with restoration of circulation, and oxygenation, do not take place, the patient dies in a state of asphyxis, the intellectual powers often remaining but little impaired till the last gimmer of the lamp of life is extinguished. This has been often witnessed in concentrated miasmal fevers, both within tepid baths, cold baths, hot baths, vapor baths, hot sand, friction with irritating ru od in scalding water, mineral soids, red hot irons, cold wa pumped on the spine and the pit of the ator bleeding, cupping, leeching, oxygen gas, laughing gas, injections of saline solutions into the veins, go electricity, chloroform, elairvoyance, hashe tion, Perry's pain-killer, Radway's Ready Relief, Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, Phalon's Night-blo Cereus, Constitution Life Syrup, and Mrs. Allen's Hair

For heterogeneousness and promise elaborate and complicated stupidity and nastiwe know of nothing in the whole range of English literature with which to compare the run-mad list, unless it be Mr. Timothy Tickler's tion of the spots on a steam-boat table-cloth, in the Noctes Ambrosiana. Enough, that it represents every degree of "sagacity and energy," from the most timid imbecility to the most self-sufficient recklessness, from "leaving the disease to Nature," to murder with agthe congestion should be regarded as the effect of tice of all the gentlemen who have got themselves inco-plated with other gentlemen's theories,—who have ripped with this Euripides of Venesection, or socked with that Socrates of Vesication. Even if this were the place, and the time and space were ours, to explore and discuss the bewildering budget of notions, the labor [The primary or essential indication is to restore, not were in vain. Our readers will thank us for proceeding the equilibrium of the circulation,"as Dr. Johnson has at once to our demonstration of the method of treatit, but the impaired nervous vitality, the paralyzed ment at which we long ago arrived, by way of the nervous energy, whereby that equilibrium was lost. pathological conclusions already plainly stated, and by The balance of nervous power restored, the balance of which eighty-five out of every hundred of the collapsed circulation follows of course, and then-secretion, cal- cases, and all of the premonitory cases, were recovered, in

sion. The Galvanizers tried to answer it, but their should call attention to a fact which has been everyhave been added if it had been, while the bleeders in-sisted upon taking away something that could not be early climax of fury, the disease is observed to become EPIDEMIC CHOLERA AND CHOLERA MORBUS-THE more mild and manageable. Remedies then appear to have more control over it, and the hope is entertained that the method of treatment adopted has lessened she gard it as a fact established that, in their kind they are physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburgh. one and the same, that the difference is of degree, of in-tensity and fatality, merely, and the presence or absence of the diffusive cause. In the characteristic phenomena we find the family likeness very strongly first invasion, buffles all attempts to conducr it; but it marked: vomiting and purging, pain and cramp in the gradually loses its intensity, and toward its decline, becomes as tractable as other diseases of the alimentary canal." And Dr. David B. White, one of the physicians stomach, spasms in the muscles of the abdomen and to the Gateshead Dispensary and Cholera Hospital, extremities, intense thirst and craving for cold water, says, "When Cholera first rages, its inveteracy is extremities, intense thirst and craving for cold water, says, "When Cholera first rages, its inveteracy is sinking of the pulse, cold arms and legs, dead-pulse greater than at any subsequent period, and remedice countenance, distressed expression, cold sweat and which utterly fail in the first instance acquire a renown and celebrity when Nature herself is at work to assist them."

S, what is true of the period of the invasion is equally true of the stage of the case: thus calomel, be-fore reaction, has been pronounced all vanity and foolishness, and, bleeding, after reaction, has seemed all wisdom and virtue. Mr. William Scot, in an old fore the people of India might attribute their disease to importation from England."

Report to the Madras Medical Board, on the treatment of Cholera in the Presidency of Fort St. George, says. "The suppression of the exerction of bile being only link in the common chain of symptoms, and the partial and or occasional removal of that excretion, or even its total absence, having been proved to be of little consequence in the general course of the disease, to attempt o excite it by particular means, may be considered as premature and injudicious. Whenever a favorable change takes place, indicated by a renewal of the ordinary functions, then the exhibition of the appropriate stimulus (calomel) seems to be clearly indicated, and not till then." And Dr. Kinnis, in an account of the treatment at Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1820, anticipates sually considered a not very dangerous malady; but the intelligent objections (to blood-letting) of many sion produced on me is, that when only a few ounces of blood can be obtained, their abstraction accelerates the the circulation," since if you can draw blood, it is because the circulation is already partially or completely restored; and if there is not circulation already, you of Cholera the patients, exhausted by profuse dis- can not draw blood, and your cutting and squeezing only weaken more and more the half-dead patient, and

charges, and their torments, become collapsed in five or six hours, and look no longer like themselves." Ob-The fact is, nature is trying to do her own bleeding in her own way, and doing it in excess—by the profuse evacuations, we mean. In the language of Dr. Kirk, When was it proposed, till the present day, to relieve a condition of the extremest depression, and of no arterial excitement, by the abstraction of the principal vital fluid? [Will the removal of a small col the condition of the rest of the guineous stagnance, or impart energy to those nerves which, under a poisoned influence, have ceased to perform their important functions of giving life and action to the whole system "-No, the practice of bleeding, especially in the stage of collapse, admits not even of that similia similibus defense which may be set up for the tobacco injections, of which it has when dogs are poisoned by them, the symptoms pro-duced are precisely those of Cholera—purging, vomiting, cessation of the pulse, complete collapse

But, in spite of our promise, we have digreught of apology to the reader. debate, and with a th we come back to the treatment which we believe ha been conclusively proven to be the logical and natural consist in the color of the motions. Nimium as crede and to which the true pathological paths infallibly con verge, and for which any one must be prepared who has followed thus far on the trail of clear-sighted and

There are usually three stages to a case of Cholersfirst, the Premonitory or Warning stage; secondly, the stage of fever; the writer has observed this phenome on in its completeness, again and again, on the co of Siam: but it is of extremely rare occurrence in Europe or the United States. "The poison of Cholera, in Great Britain " says Dr. Kirk of Soctland, "does not water; there were cramps of the muscles of the adds seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities, with intolerable thirst; the skin seem sufficiently energetic to destroy the constitution men and extremities and of a leaden hue; the pulse in a moment, as it is said it somtimes does in India; Nature here struggles for emancipation, generally for days together, and institutes new actions, and various

discharges, to relieve herself of her load." Treatment of the Premonitory Stage :- This is sim enough,—only Be prompt. Whateveryou do, waste not time; for Cholera is the time of failing forces, and the tide of circulation that is going out, and it waits for no on. You may have three days of warning-act as it you had but three bours; and from the moment that you take hold of what threatens to be a case of Cholera, keep constantly in view the following indication

omach and bowels. II. To excite the vascular system, and to restore inidity, motion, and heat to the blood, by restoring the midity, m mnaired nervous vitality.

almate the snopp III. To real IV. To obtain healthy evacuations from the howels

and kidneys. V. To control and moderate reaction and obvis